

ANTHRIBIDAE FROM THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

BY DR. KARL JORDAN.

1. *Tophoderes atylus* spec. nov.

♂♀. *T. verrucosus* colore similis, major, processu mesosternali convexo.

Long. (cap. excl.) 10·5 to 13 mm.

Hab. Madagascar: Voohemar, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, received from Mons. E. le Mout.

More compact than *T. verrucosus* Oliv. (1795), in appearance not unlike small specimens of *T. ferrugatus* Klug (1833), but easily distinguished by the mesosternal process not being concave, with the angles tuberculiform, but apically convex transversely, with the angles non-projecting. Pubescence of upperside ferruginous brown, slightly mixed with grey, elytra somewhat indistinctly tessellated with black, behind middle of interspaces 3, 4, and 5 a grey spot, pronotum with indistinct black markings.

Proboscis rather coarsely punctate, with a rather feeble median carina, apical margin sinuate in middle. Eye elliptical, subtruncate anteriorly. Antenna reaching in ♂ beyond, in ♀ to base of elytra: in ♂ segment 3 a little longer than 4, 5 to 8 a little shorter than 4, 8 imperceptibly longer than 9, 7 and 8 flattened beneath, 8 beneath with long hairs nearly as 9, 10 as long as broad, 11 almost circular; in ♀ 3 to 10 shorter than in ♂. Frons punctate. Pronotum convex, just a trace of a tubercle in middle, dorsal carina nearly straight, slightly flexuose, lateral angle of carina obtuse and rounded off, no lateral tubercle, but the carina a little more elevate behind middle. Elytra without tubercles and pustules, the pubescence here and there slightly raised in the alternate interspaces.

Underside of proboscis coarsely punctate; prosternum with the exception of a posterior lateral area punctate; metasternum anteriorly at sides likewise punctate. Pubescence of underside nearly as above, but with much more black. Femora at base, in middle and near apex, tibiae at base and in middle, tarsal segments at extreme base brown-black.

2. *Tophoderes ferranti* spec. nov.

♂. *Praecedenti* similis, minus compactus, rostro tricarinato, antennis multo longioribus, pronoto griseo variegato, elytris macula magna postmediana grisea notatis.

Long. (cap. excl.) 10·5–13 mm.

Hab. Madagascar; 2 ♂♂ in Mus. Luxembourg (incl. of type), 1 ♂ in Mus. Tring.

Less broad in proportion to length than *T. atylus* spec. nov. Proboscis longer, a well-developed median carina accompanied by a groove, which is laterally bounded by a feebler carina. Punctures of frons minute. Antenna reaching beyond pygidium in larger ♂♂, beyond middle of elytra in smaller ♂, 11 longer than broad, 8 much longer than 9, 6 to 8 not flattened, on underside with apical tuft of short tawny hairs, 8 without long hairs. Pronotum centrally somewhat flattened, with a slightly raised median tubercle, which is black,

posteriorly edged with grey, at each side of depression a grey diffuse patch, in front of and behind which there is a grey dot; carina as in the preceding species, except that the angle is less obtuse and that the lateral carina viewed from above runs in an even curve to apex, not being subangulate behind middle. Elytra with distinct tufts in the alternate interspaces, pubescence of central and apical areas shorter than in basal area, behind middle a grey patch nearly as in *T. ferrugatus* Klug (1833).

Puncturation of underside less distinct than in *T. atylus*; underside of body black, sides of metasternite, and on abdomen a lateral row of 5 spots and a sublateral row of 3 ferruginous mixed with grey. Legs annulated as in the previous species; underside of tarsi golden.

Named in honour of my colleague Victor Ferrant, curator in the Museum at Luxembourg.

STIBODERES gen. nov.

♂♀. A genere *Xylinades* dicto differt pronoto fossa dorsali ferro-equino subsimili instructo.

Genotypus: a species identified as *S. chevrolati* Rits. (1883) (described as *Xylinades*). Here also belongs *S. impressus* Jord. (1895).

3. *Stiboderes cavifer* spec. nov.

♂♀. Angulis posterioribus fossae pronoti rotundatis.

Hab. Java: Malang, *type*. Sumatra. Borneo. A series.

The greyish ochraceous pubescence of the upperside more extended than in *S. chevrolati* Rits. (1883). Sides of pronotum more rounded, the dorsal groove smaller, its lateral angles not projecting side- and backwards, but rounded off, and the longitudinal portion of the groove oblique and very much shorter than the transverse part of it. Elytra much less strongly punctate, likewise the abdomen. In most specimens a black median spot on some or all tibiae.

4. *Stiboderes subtilis* spec. nov.

♂♀. *S. chevrolati* similis, antennis multo tenuioribus, metasterno abdomineque multo subtilius punctatis.

Hab. Borneo: Pontianak, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Antenna decidedly slenderer than in *S. chevrolati*, in ♂ segments 3 to 5 of equal length, 6 a little shorter and at the apex slightly wider than 5, 9 broader than 10, in ♀ 4 perceptibly longer than 3, 5 to 7 shorter, club four times as long as broad. Pronotum a little more strongly rounded, the groove as in *S. chevrolati*, but the forward portions of it shorter and less curved. Elytra as strongly punctate as in *S. chevrolati*. Punctures at side of metasternum smaller than those on metepisternum. Abdomen practically impunctate, whereas in *S. chevrolati* at least sternite 4 is coarsely punctate at the sides.

TAPHRODES gen. nov.

♂♀. Pronoto fossa longitudinali laterali infra carinam sita instructo, oculis integris.

Genotypus: a species identified as *S. marmoratus* Roel. (1880) (described as *Xylinades*).

Here also belongs *S. granulatus* Jord. (1895).

This genus and the preceding one comprise each a natural group of species which it is advisable to separate from *Xylinades*.

5. *Taphrodes monilis* spec. nov.

♂♀. *T. marmorato* similis, pronoto multo fortius tuberculato-rugato, carina dorsali gradatim arcuata, metepisterno sulcato.

Hab. Sumatra: Palembang, *type*; Bedagei. Singapore. Perak. North Borneo. A series.

Dorsal carina of pronotum curved from side to side, interrupted in middle and reaching close to or joining the lateral carina; disc with numerous glossy tubercles and ridges, at sides of disc two rows of tubercles along shallow longitudinal grooves, black patches more or less diffuse, median one small. Granulation of elytra stronger than in *T. marmoratus*, in first and second rows of punctures the granules distinct to beyond middle of elytra, black markings variable. Subbasal transverse groove of metasternum sharply defined throughout, not interrupted at side. The punctures of the metepisternum are so joined together as to form a longitudinal groove.

6. *Taphrodes pellax* spec. nov.

♂♀. *Præcedenti* similis, capitis carina mediana longiore, antennis tenuioribus, clava longiore, pedibus brunneo-guttulatis.

Hab. Sumatra: Palembang, *type*, 1 ♂. North Borneo (Wahnes, Waterstradt), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀.

Segment 9 of antenna longer than broad, all the segments slenderer than in *T. marmoratus* and *T. monilis*, less rounded-dilated, in type (a large ♂) as long as the proboscis is broad between the antennal grooves, and 4 to 7 each slightly longer than 3; in second ♂ the antenna shorter. Median carina of head nearly as long as its distance from the eye. Pronotum in anterior half less rounded-dilated than in the previous forms, dorsal carina evenly curved, dark markings diffuse. Elytra as strongly punctate-striate as in *T. monilis*, but the granules confined to the basal half, or at least the granules of rows 1 and 2 inconspicuous in and behind middle. Femora and tibiae dotted with brown.

7. *Taphrodes ornatus* spec. nov.

♂. *Pube russa* tectus, elytris nonnullis maculis bene expressis luteis vel luteo-ochraceis ornatis, vitta concolore utrinque ab apice rostri trans caput et pronotum ad humerum continuata. Carina pronoti dorsalis gradatim arcuata.

Long. 12 mm.

Hab. Borneo: Penrissen, v. 1899, 1 ♂, *type*, a second specimen in the Sarawak Museum.

Recalls *Xylinades whiteheadi* Jord. (1898). Median carina of head short, anteriorly terminating abruptly. Antenna essentially as in *T. marmoratus*. From apex of rostrum to base of elytra above shoulder a dorso-lateral luteo-ochraceous stripe. Pronotum but slightly wider before middle than behind it, disc irregularly tuberculate, dorsal carina evenly concave, interrupted in middle and not reaching lateral carina, length of prothorax 3.5 mm., breadth 3.0 mm.

Luteous spots of elytra sharply defined : besides the shoulder stripe a thin marginal line below shoulder, a sutural stripe from scutellum to an antemedium cluster of eight small spots (four on each elytrum) arranged in a transverse triangle the apex of which is directed backwards, before apical declivity an oblique row of spots in interspaces 1 to 4, the spot in 4 the longest, a short marginal line at apex, not reaching sutural angle, in front of this spot a vestige of another, at apical fourth a marginal linear spot and in middle of margin a subtriangular one ; rows 1 to 3 with distinct granules to beyond middle. Middle of pro- and mesosterna inclusive of coxae, the transverse groove of metasternum and the sublateral area of abdomen ochraceous ; femora partly of the same colour, tibiae darker, unicolorous ; subbasal groove of metasternum laterally interrupted.

8. *Xylinades limbalis* spec. nov.

♂♀. *X. sulcifronti* Jord. (1895), similis. Frons capitis medio sulcata. Clava elongata. Elytra macula magna atra mediana laterali notata, sine macula atra dorsali postmediana. Fossae pronoti minores quam fossae *X. sulcifrontis*.

Hab. Borneo : Kina Balu, type ; Kuching, xi. xiii ; Pengaron, Martapoera, ex coll. van de Poll, a small series.

Pubescent luteous grey, elytra dotted with black and the dorsal interspaces bearing each a line of raised cinnamon-brown pubescence, which gives the elytra the appearance of being subcarinate ; alternate interspaces broader and more elevate, granules conspicuous dorsally from base to apical declivity ; in middle of basal margin a spot, on suture near apex another larger, but less well defined, tip of suture and a diffuse, smallish subapical marginal spot black like the large, well-defined, lateral median spot ; these markings stand well out on the pale ground. Sides of abdomen with dispersed coarse punctures and a row of black spots, a submedian row indicated in type. Tibiae usually with a brown spot in middle and smaller ones near base and at apex, pubescence coarse like that of elytra, also on upperside of first segment of tarsi and in groove of second.

9. *Xylinades furus* spec. nov.

♂♀. Praecedentis vicinus, pronoto minus rotundato, carina ad angulum lateralem non interrupta, elytrorum granulis minoribus, interspatiis striarum melius terminatis, sine lineis e squamulis suberectis compositis, duabus maculis lateralibus et tertia dorsali postmediana atris.

Hab. Dutch Borneo : Pontianak, a series of both sexes.

In some specimens there is an indication of a median carina on the frons. The dorsal interspaces of the elytra appear flat owing to the smaller size of the tubercles and the shorter pubescence ; the pattern of the elytra is of the more usual *X. nodicornis* type, the postmedian black patch being present ; this patch as well as the two lateral ones are variable in extent, being often connected with each other. The punctures on abdominal segments 1 to 4 are very small as compared with those of *X. limbalis*. The tibiae are distinctly grooved at the base on upperside and bear a minute brown median spot or are unicolorous, apart from the denuded extreme tip. The antennae have no long hairs on the underside in any of the 14 ♂♂ before me.

10. *Gulamentus lujai* spec. nov.

♂♀. Brevis, supra brunneo-niger; rostro albo; antennarum segmento 11° duobus praecedentibus simul sumptis longitudine subaequali; pronoto macula magna laterali basali alba, carina laterali ad marginem apicalem usque distincta; elytris litura ×-alba basali atque macula transversa communi antepicali alba notatis; pygidio (♂) albo, semicirculari, (♀) longiore, truncato-emarginato, lateribus brunneis, apice nigricante; subtus albus, tibiarum apice extremo atque totis tarsis nigris.

Long. (cap. excl.) 5-6 mm.

Hab. Congo: Kondué (E. Lujai), a small series in Mus. Luxembourg (incl. of type), and at Tring.

Space between eye and antennal groove about as wide as the first antennal segment is long. Frons somewhat rugulose longitudinally. End-segment of antenna broader than 9 and 10, but only a little longer than these two together. The large white lateral patch on the pronotum usually bears two small brown spots. Scutellum broad, either brown, or the sides very narrowly white. The white × at the base of the elytra is frequently interrupted on each elytrum, at base it extends to near shoulder as a thin marginal line; the spot placed before apex usually curved, being concave in front, sometimes separated into two spots, one on each elytrum, frequently one or two white dots at sides. On metepisternum a brown spot. Tibiae compressed, broader in ♂ than in ♀. First tarsal segment about as long as 2 to 4 together. Anal sternite of ♂ with broad shallow depression, which is not sharply defined.

11. *Rhaphitropis oblongus* spec. nov.

♂. Subcylindricus, elytris parum deplanatis, nigro-brunneus, antennis pedibusque rufis, clava nigrescente, corpore subtus et capite (occipitis area brunnea mediana excepta) et pygidio griseo-albis parum lutescentibus, pronoto et elytris fortiter eadem pubescentia variegatis.

Antenna corpore longior, segmentum 2. latitudine dimidio longius, 3. longius quam 1. et 2. simul sumpta, atque paululo longius quam 4., sed singulis 5°-8° brevius, clava latior quam funiculus, infra pilosa, 9. parum brevior quam 8., fere duplo longior quam 10. Carina dorsali pronoti late concava. Elytra dorso densius griseo-variegata quam ad latera. Pygidium subtilissime coriaceum. Femur intermedium maris simplex.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Philippines: S. Miguel, S.E. Luzon, 1 ♂.

A little over twice as long as broad. Pronotum for the greater part black-brown marked with white: in middle a spot before scutellum extending well beyond carina to near centre, and a small spot before centre, at sides a large apical spot connected with an elongate patch which runs from base across angle of carina forward; surface sculpture of disc minutely coriaceous, sides more distinctly granulate; carina gradually concave as in *Rh. convexipennis* Jord. (1895); the angle between basal longitudinal carinula and dorsal carina acute. Scutellum white. Elytra with basal margins concave, from suture to shoulder white variegated with brown, sides brown variegated with white, this brown area posteriorly extending to near suture, apical margin broadly white, narrowing laterally. Frons less than one-third as broad as proboscis.

12. *Rhaphitropis limbalis* spec. nov.

♂. Rufo-brunneus, griseo-pubescent, pronoto indistincte brunneo-vittato, elytris lateribus brunneis griseo-albo variegatis, antennarum basi pedibusque pallide rufis.

Rostrum sat longum, longitudine quarta parte latius. Oculus subtus nonnihil emarginatus. Antenna longa, trans medium elytrorum extensa, segmento tertio 1° et 2° simul sumptis longiore, 3¹⁰–6° fere aequilongis, 8° parum brevior, clava angusta, longa, lineari, 9° longitudine tertii, dimidio longiore quam 10°. Pronotum longitudine quarta parte latius, carina dorsali levissime concava, ad latera gradatim antrorsum flexa. Elytra basi truncata. Femur medium (♂) simplex.

Long. 3.4 mm.

Hab. N. Celebes: Toli-Toli, xi, xii. 1895 (H. Fruhstorfer), 1 ♂.

The rufous-brown colour showing through the grey pubescence; centre of occiput brown, on pronotum indications of four brown stripes or elongate spots which extend from base forward to about middle; the dark brown lateral area of elytrum reaches from shoulder to apical fourth and dorsally to fourth line of punctures, and encloses a grey patch with brown centre, the margin of wing remaining grey, in third and fifth interspaces pale brown dots. Eye a little longer transversely than wide vertically, broadest in frontal half. Frons more than one-third the width of the proboscis. Pronotum as broad as elytra, dorsal carina moderately concave, laterally flexed forward in a much flatter curve than is usual in this genus, the lateral carina reaching to meral suture; angle between longitudinal basal carinula and dorsal carina acute. Base of elytra truncate, not concave.

13. *Rhaphitropis placidus* spec. nov.

♂. *C. convexipennis* similis, oculo longiore, carina pronotali minus concava, atque colore distinguendus.

Long. 2.7 mm.

Hab. Perak (W. Doherty), 1 ♂.

Rufous brown, antenna and legs paler. Head and rostrum grey, without large brown patch on occiput, frons and base of rostrum rather less convex than in *Rh. convexipennis*. Antenna reaching to middle of elytra, segment 3 longer than 1 + 2 and than 8, club slender, 9 = 3, 10 = 8. Pronotal carina as feebly concave as in *Rh. vittatus* Jord. (1925); from base to beyond centre a large brown median patch, divided by a grey median line which is dilated before the scutellum, the double patch reappearing at apex, diffuse, at sides an indication of a brown patch or stripe. Base of elytra truncate; alternate interspaces grey, scutellum and basal fourth of suture likewise grey, this broadish stripe widening in ante-median depression, in middle a brown transverse band, widest at suture, irregular, behind it a similar grey band, interrupted at suture, narrowing laterally, connected at suture with a transverse, curved, apical grey patch which tapers laterally, between these two grey markings a large brown patch on apical declivity. Pygidium grey. Midfemur (♂) simple.

Differs from *Rh. vittatus* in the frons being much less convex, not projecting above the level of the eye, and in the markings.

14. *Rhaphitropis indicus* spec. nov.

♀. *Rh. convexipenni* similis, nigro-brunneus; antennarum segmento primo pallido, capite minus convexo, carina dorsali pronoti medio fortius concava, singulo elytro basi paululo concavo; pubescentia grisea fere ut in *Rh. convexipenni* disposita.

Long. 3.4 mm.

Hab. N.W. India: Kulu, 1 ♀.

Darker brown than *Rh. convexipennis*, especially the antenna and legs. Frons less strongly convex than the eyes, distinctly rugulose; apical margin of proboscis straighter than in *Rh. convexipennis*; antenna almost black, segment 1 pale rufous, 3 longer than 1 + 2 and than 4, this a little longer than 5, 5 to 7 even in length, 8 shorter, club broader than in *Rh. convexipennis*, 9 twice 8, 10 one-half longer than 8; middle of occiput brown. Pronotum distinctly granulate all over, markings grey: a broadish stripe from scutellum beyond centre, nearer side than middle a narrow grey stripe anteriorly joining a large apical patch on its outer side and posteriorly a basal patch on its dorsal side, before carina on dorsal side of this line a small spot; carina more strongly curved in centre than in *Rh. convexipennis*, recalling *Rh. gracilis* Jord (1925). Scutellum and anterior third of suture grey, punctate stripes of elytra rather deep, interspaces 3, 5, and 7 spotted with grey, a basal spot above shoulder and a triangular, transverse, subapical spot on each elytrum also grey, interspace 9 with at least one spot, all these markings rather diffuse and partly confluent. Pygidium brownish black, with few grey hairs, coarsely rugate-granulate.

15. *Rhaphitropis capucinus* spec. nov.

♂♀. Nigro-brunneus, griseo notatus, antennarum basi pedibusque pallidis. Occiput antice et intra oculos subito elevatum, hac area elevata subtriangularis supra parum convexa pileolo similis. Antennae longae (♂), trans elytrorum medium tendentes, segmentis 3^{io}-7^o fere aequilongis, 8^o brevior, in ♀ medium elytrum non attingentes, 3^{io} quarto parum longiore. Carina dorsalis pronoti fere recta. Elytra basi truncata. Femur medium intus concavum, subtus in carinam altam elevatum.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Perak (W. Doherty), 1 ♂, type; North Borneo, 1 ♀.

The raised occiput is in the plane of the pronotum and projects much above the eyes and frons, the outline of this raised platform is triangular, but the anterior angle is rounded and slightly indented, the sides of the platform being more or less vertical, not gradually slanting. Markings of upper surface grey: sides and a median spot on occiput, on pronotum a median stripe, widened before centre (cruciform) and before scutellum, laterally two stripes from carina forward, the dorsal one interrupted or constricted, the outer one anteriorly joined to the grey underside; scutellum greyish white; on elytra a stripe from scutellum to antemedian depression, the suture remaining brown, in the depression 3 short stripes, more or less merged together, and outwardly extended to base above shoulders behind middle a sort of transverse band composed of short streaks in interspaces 3, 5, and 7 and of a long streak on suture, before apex a narrow transverse spot on each elytrum, two elongate spots behind shoulder, otherwise the sides nearly entirely brown. Pygidium margined with grey.

The carina on underside of midfemur of ♂ abrupt on distal side, rising more gradually on proximal side.

16. *Rhaphitropis gibba* spec. nov.

♂. Brunneus, supra griseo et brunneo variegatus, elytris ad scutellum elevatis ubi macula nigro-brunnea notatis. Frons capitis lata. Oculus rotundatus infra subsinuatus.

Long. 2.8 mm., lat. 1.4 mm.

Hab. Philippines: Cathalogan, Samar, 1 ♂.

Easily recognised by the base of the elytra being strongly convex at the scutellum and here blackish. Eye nearly as in *Ormiscus*, little longer than broad, distinctly incurved towards antenna, placed nearer the antennal groove than is usual in this genus, the distance being somewhat shorter than antennal segment 2. Antenna reaching to near middle of elytra, segment 3 longer than 1 and 2 together, half as long again as 4, twice as long as 8, club loose, 9 triangular, very little longer than 8, not quite thrice as long as broad, 10 somewhat shorter (11 missing). Head and rostrum pubescent grey. Pronotum: a median stripe, very broad behind carina, extending forward to middle, thence indistinct, at each side of it a grey central spot, rather large and joined to the grey lateral area, which is slightly variegated with brown, in front of carina at each side of grey median stripe a brown patch, another behind carina, but further lateral, larger and more diffuse, apical area brown, projecting backwards between and at the outer sides of the two grey dorsal spots; carina essentially as in the two preceding species. Scutellum black. Base of elytra elevate around scutellum; this hump not tuberculiform, but strongly convex, gradually fading away, above shoulder a distinct depression; basal margin of elytra concave, lateral and apical margins broadly black, this border narrower at shoulder, rest of elytra rufous; the grey pubescence forms short stripes and spots, which are diffuse and at base and behind middle more or less confluent (the pubescence is not well preserved in the only specimen we have). Underside blackish, covered with grey pubescence. No tooth at apices of tibiae.

17. *Rhaphitropis cor* spec. nov.

♀. Nigro-brunneus, ex parte rufescens, supra griseo variegatus, subtus griseus, scutello luteo-albo, elytris macula velutina atra circumscutellari ornatis. Oculus rotundatus, subsinuatus, scrobi approximatus. Antennarum segmentum 3^{um} secundo longius, 10^{um} fere quadratum. Frons lata. Pronotum crebre ruguloso-granulatum. Margo basalis utriusque elytri convexus. Pygidium latum, rotundatum.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. South India: Nilgiri Hills (H. I. Andrewes), 1 ♀.

Subcylindrical, elytra not flattened. Frons feebly convex, nearly half as broad as the rostrum; head and rostrum rugulose. Eye longer than broad, but strongly rounded, with small but distinct sinus; distance between eye and antennal groove about two-thirds the length of segment 2 of antenna. Pubescence of head and rostrum grey, not dense. Antenna brown, reaching beyond base of elytra, segment 1 and bases of 2 to 9 pale rufous, 3 shorter than 1 and 2 together, half as long again as 4, not quite twice as long as 8, 9 triangular, as long as 4,

10 almost square, 11 ovate, one-third longer than broad, one-fifth shorter than 9. Pronotum densely rugulate-granulate, behind carina a broad median patch and half-way to side a smaller one, from carina forward a diffuse median stripe, behind apical margin half-way to side a spot, and diffuse pubescence on disc grey, a brown patch in front of carina at each side of median stripe rather well defined; carina quite gradually and not deeply concave, convex half-way to angle.

Scutellum luteous grey, convex, conspicuous, being surrounded by a black sutural patch. Elytra granulose, punctate-striate, grey, diffusely mottled with brown, sides darker than dorsum; subbasal swelling indicated, there being a slight depression behind it and at its outer side; basal margin of each elytrum curved forward, as in *Rh. marchicus*. Pygidium almost semicircular.

18. *Rhaphitropis stevensi* spec. nov.

♀. *Rh. vittato* Jord. (1925) colore similis, capite multo minus convexo, carina dorsali basi magis approximata, elytris fortius striatis.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Nepal-Sikkim frontier: Gopaldhara, 3,440 ft. and 4,920 ft., vi. 1918 (H. Stevens), 2 ♀♀.

Brown, antenna, tibiae and tarsi pale rufous. Pubescence of proboscis and underside grey, of head and the markings on pronotum and elytra yellowish grey. Frons rather strongly convex, but not so much bulging as in *Rh. vittatus*, very little less than half as broad as the proboscis. Antenna reaching well beyond base of elytrum, segment 3 half as long again as 4, as long as 1 and 2 together, club slender, only slightly flattened, 9 very little shorter than 3, conical, twice as long as 8, 10 as long as 11, a little shorter than 9. Eye transverse, straight below, not incurved, distance from antennal groove not quite as long as segment 3 of antenna.

Pronotum coriaceous, with three luteous grey vittae, not sharply defined, one central, not quite reaching apical margin, widened at carina; the others dorso-lateral, joined anteriorly and posteriorly to the grey underside; and constricted or (type) interrupted before middle; dorsal carina parallel with basal margins of elytra, nearer base than in *Rh. vittatus*, very gradually and rather feebly curved backwards in middle, its lateral angle 90°, with the tip rounded off, the carina continued as a faint raised line which runs obliquely upward; longitudinal basal carinula forming an angle of 90°, with the dorsal carina. Scutellum luteous grey, conspicuous. Elytra deeply punctate-striate to apex, with faint subbasal swelling; base of suture and interspaces 3, 5, 7, and 9 luteous grey, the stripes several times interrupted, that of 3 not reaching base; basal margin slightly curved forward.

19. *Rhaphitropis tamilis* spec. nov.

♂. *Rh. stevensi* sp.n. colore similis, capite minus convexo, oculis multo magis approximatis (♂), antennae articulo 3^o quarto vix longiore, pronoto fortius rugato-coriaceo, carina dorsali medio subangulata, margine basali elytri magis rotundato.

Long. 2.4-3 mm.

Hab. Ceylon, 1 ♂ ex coll. Faust, type, and 1 ♀ from Kandy, vii. 1908 (G. E. Bryant).

Proboscis grey, one-half broader than long. Frons grey, one-sixth the width of the proboscis in ♂, one-fourth in ♀; occiput brown, a narrow border of the eyes grey. Antenna reaching to near middle of elytrum, pale rufous, segment 3 shorter than 1 + 2, very little longer than 4, club slender, 9 half as long again as 8, 10 somewhat shorter.

Pronotum with three grey vittae: median one narrow from carina to middle, here rounded-widened, broad behind carina, dorso-lateral stripe broad, interrupted or constricted before middle, connected with grey underside at apex and at carina; middle of disc more finely coriaceous than sides; dorsal carina farther from base than in *Rh. stevensi*, more broadly convex each side and more incurved in centre, its lateral angle more broadly rounded; the basal longitudinal carinula forming an acute angle with the dorsal carina. Markings of elytra nearly as in *Rh. stevensi*, but the suture more or less grey to apex, the spots in the other interspaces shorter and broader, the apex with a grey transverse border which extends a little in front of the apical depression. Tibiae and tarsi pale rufous. In ♂ the ventral abdominal segments each with a small median groove, in ♀ the apical margin of the anal sternite projecting downward.

20. *Rhaphitropis asterias* spec. nov.

♂. Brunneus, supra griseo maculatus, infra griseus lateribus diffusim brunneo maculatis. Oculi magni, transversi, subcontigui. Antennarum segmentum 3^{um} longitudine secundi, 9^{um} et 10^{um} triangularia, 11^{um} ovatum. Tibia antica dente parvo apicali armata.

Long. 2.9 mm.

Hab. Woodlark I., iii, iv. 1897 (A. S. Meek), 1 ♂.

Frons (and probably rostrum, which is denuded) grey, this pubescence extending along eyes as a narrow border and centrally projecting a little on to occiput. On pronotum a nearly square spot before scutellum, continued as a narrowing stripe to centre of disc, ending in between two largish rounded spots, at each side of disc a small spot a little nearer lateral angle than middle and placed well in front of carina, further lateral another spot, larger and antemedian, at apex a transverse spot joined to the grey underside, all these markings grey. Scutellum and suture grey, the latter brown at apex and in antemedian depression, interspace 3 spotted from behind base to apex, 5 from shoulder to apical declivity, 7 behind shoulder and before apical declivity, 9 with a small median spot.

Frons a little narrower than segment 2 of antenna is long. Eye much longer than broad, incurved below. Antenna reaching base of elytra, rather short, segment 3 very little longer than 4, half as long again as 8, club loose, 9 triangular, one-half longer than broad, a little longer than 3, 10 shorter than 9, also triangular, about one-fourth longer than broad, 11 very slightly shorter than 9. Pronotal carina evenly concave in middle, not angulate, somewhat convex towards sides, laterally flexed forward a very short distance. Elytra strongly punctate-striate, slightly depressed transversely before middle.

21. *Rhaphitropis stephanus* spec. nov.

♂. Speciei praecedenti similis, latior, oculis minoribus, fronte capitis latiore. Long. 3 mm.

Hab. New Guinea: Stephansort (Kunzmann, 1894), 1 ♂ ex coll. van de Poll.

Frons about one-third as broad as rostrum. Occiput somewhat impressed along middle. Segment 10 of antenna a little shorter than in *Rh. asterias* and 11 a little longer. The tooth at the apex of foretibia strong.

ATINELLIA gen. nov.

♀. Generi *Rhaphitropis* dicto similis; oculo laterali, rostro apice parum emarginato, pronoto sine carinula basali longitudinali laterali, sed carinula brevi transversa laterali instructo, margine basali elytrorum fortiter antrorsum producto.

Genotypus: *A. senex* spec. nov.

22. *Atinellia senex* spec. nov.

♀. Brunnea, supra sat sparsim griseo-pubescent. Frons capitis latissima, tertia parte angustior quam rostrum. Oculus rotundatus, paulo longior quam latus, infra levissime emarginatus, sat fortiter convexus. Antenna rufa, segmento 2° clavato, 3° octavo duplo longiore, clava fusca, sat brevi, 9° triangulari octavo longitudine aequali, 10° fere quadrato, 11° elliptico novo latiore. Pronotum fortiter granuloso-rugulosum, apice ad latera cum prosterno albo-griseo, macula basali mediana luteo-grisea, carina dorsali medio concava leviter angulata. Elytra convexa, granulosa, striato-punctata, margine antico fortiter antrorsum curvato haud incrassato. Pedes rufi. Corpus subtus albo-griseum, lateribus sternorum densius pubescentibus.

Long. 3.3 mm.

Hab. Ceylon: Kandy, vii. 1908 (G. E. Bryant), 1 ♀.

The grey pubescence of underside of the prothorax anteriorly continued upwards to behind eye. Third interspace of elytrum slightly spotted with grey and brown.

DISSOLEUCAS gen. nov.

♂♀. *Rhaphitropidi* similis, supra inaequalis, oculo sublaterali, fronte capitis parum planata, carina dorsali in medio non evidenter concava, carinula laterali longitudinali antice obsolescente postice dorsum versus arcuata, elytrorum basi intra humeros emarginata, tarsorum segmento 1° caeteris simul sumptis parum brevior.

Genotypus: *D. niveirostris* F. (1798) (as *Anthribus*).

23. *Uncifer exilis* spec. nov.

♀. Nigro-brunneus, tibiis tarsisque parum pallidioribus, subtus et ad pronoti latera et ad basin et suturam elytrorum diffuse griseus. Antenna brevis, elytrorum basin haud superans; segmentum 2. crassum, tertio longius, 6. brevius quam 5. et 7., 9. triangulare, latitudine dimidio longius, 10. transversum, 11. ovatum paululum longius quam latius. Oculus transversus, antice rectus, haud sinuatus, ad frontem capitis planatus, versus latera evidenter elevatus. Carina pronoti elytrorum margini basali approximata ad latera fere ad apicem continuata. Elytra granulosa, sat fortiter punctato-striata. Pygidium tam longum quam latum, granulose.

Long. 2.3 mm.

Hab. Perak (W. Doherty), 1 ♀ ex coll. van de Poll.

The grey pubescence at the sides of the pronotum and at the base and along the suture of the elytra is inconspicuous and diffuse. Proboscis two-thirds broader than long. Frons one-fifth as broad as proboscis. Segment 10 of antenna asymmetrical, more widened on the anterior side than on the posterior one. Eye distinctly elevate laterally, subcariniform. Pronotum granulose, the granules more or less fused together to form ridges; carina parallel with basal margin of elytra, subbasal, but basal at lateral angle, lateral carina distinct to near apex, straight. Elytra with a slight indication of a subbasal swelling.

24. *Uncifer cyphonides* spec. nov.

♂. Brunneus, rufescens, sat sparsim griseo pubescens, tibiis tarsisque rufis. Rostrum apice planum, basi constrictum. Oculi transversus, ad frontem planus, ad latus elevatus, compressus, cariniformis. Pronotum longitudine plus dimidio latius; carina in medio modice concava, versus latera convexa, basalis. Elytra convexa, latitudine quarta parte longiora, apicem versus gradatim angustiora, striato-punctata, granulosa. Pygidium rufescens, fere semicirculare. Segmentum anale ventrale breve, emarginatum.

Long. 2.5 mm.

Hab. North Borneo: Brunei, 1 ♂.

Elliptical, evenly convex, without markings. Proboscis twice as broad as long, straight at apex, appearing constricted at base on account of the expanded upper margins of the scrobes, the sides somewhat slanting from near constriction, base of proboscis and frons but slightly convex. Frons one-third as wide as proboscis. Eye slightly incurved, much raised laterally; distance from antennal groove shorter than segment 2 of antenna (4 to 11 missing, 1 and 2 pale rufous). Pronotum almost smooth, the surface structure being very indistinct; carina shallowly concave medianly, where it is distant from scutellum, towards sides almost appressed to margin of elytra, which is curved forward, lateral angle acute, tip rounded off, lateral carina distinct, running forward to middle as a straight raised line. Elytra without subbasal swelling. Pygidium slightly convex in middle. Anal ventral segment of even length throughout, emarginate from side to side.

25. *Uncifer diffinis* spec. nov.

♀. Brunneus, luteo-griseo pubescens. Frons capitis rostri trienti aequilata. Rostrum apice parum emarginatum. Oculi parum longior quam latior, infra subrectus. Antenna basi rufa, humerum paulo superans; segmentum 3. secundo brevius, quarto paululo et octavo dimidio longius, clava sat longa, segm. 9. conicum, tertio aequilongum, decimo trienti longius, 11. ellipticum, fere duplo longius quam latius. Pronotum conicum, granuloso-coriaceum, vitta mediana ante medium dilatata, in medio et ad apicem angustata, utrinque macula antemediana diffusa et altera minore postmediana, vitta sublateralis antice et postice cum pubescentia prosterni conjuncta; carina dorsalis fere ad basin sita, gradatim concava, versus latera convexa, angulo laterali acuto; carina lateralis paulo elevata trans medium continuata. Scutellum griseum. Elytra cylindrica, striato-punctata, granulosa, grisea, brunneo-marmorata, macula mediana suturali atque fascia anteapicali brunneis conspicuis. Pygidium granulose, fere semicirculare. Corpus infra griseum. Pedes rufi, tarsi apicem versus brunnescentibus.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Ceylon : Kandy, vi. 1908 (G. E. Bryant), 1 ♀.

Elytra more extended brown at the sides than dorsally, basal edge rounded, narrowly brown-black, suture narrowly brown from base to median macula, this macula connected with the sides by a narrow transverse brown band, a similar band further forward, both evidently inconstant, the band placed at the beginning of the apical declivity broader, subbasal swelling indicated, bearing a brown spot.

MALLORRHYNCHUS gen. nov.

♂♀. Brevis, ovatus, generi *Uncifer* dicto similis. Rostrum breve, dorso plus minus concavum, saepe villosum. Oculi dorsales, fere circulares, magni. Antennae breves, elytrorum basin non attingentes. Carinae dorsalis pronotalis angulus lateralis acutus elytrum tangens. Segmenta 2. et 3. tarsorum parum dilatata.

Genotypus : *M. hilaris* spec. nov.

Near *Uncifer*. The rostrum usually has on the upperside a large depression covered with fine silky hair, at the anterior margin of this groove some woolly hair which is directed backwards, the groove deeper in ♂ than in ♀. Pronotum with very shallow hexagonal or rounded impressions which form a net, but the interspaces between the meshes rather broad.

26. *Mallorrhynchus hilaris* spec. nov.

♂. Rufus, oculis elytrisque nigris. Rostrum lateribus griseo-pubescent, Frons capitis quartae parti rostri aequilata. Antennarum segmentum 3. secundo parum brevius, 3.-6. fere aequilonga, 7. et 8. breviora, 8. latius quam praecedentia, 9. triangulare, apice intus producto, 10. longitudine multo latius, 11. circulare, parum latius quam 10. Pronotum brunnescent, antice rufum, tribus vittis antice abbreviatis ac lateribus albo-griseis; carina antebasalis latera versus fortiter convexa, angulo laterali retrorsum producto. Elytra striato-punctata. macula basali suturali elongata, altera supra humerum sita subrotunda, fascia valde oblique a latere pone medium ad suturae angulum continuata albis. Metasternum fortiter convexum.

Long. 3.3 mm., lat. 1.9 mm.

Hab. Dutch New Guinea : Humboldt Bay, ix. x. 1893 (W. Doherty), 1 ♂.

Segments 9 and 10 of the antenna are both asymmetrical, their apices being more strongly produced distad on one side than on the other. Pronotum somewhat impressed centrally in front of the carina. Elytra with a slight antemedian depression across suture and a more distinct one behind basal margin above shoulder, the apical portion of the suture also being depressed; the oblique band narrow anteriorly and posteriorly and slightly curved, at base a vestige of a marginal spot, apical margin narrowly white. Pygidium almost semicircular. Knees and tips of tibiae narrowly brown. Mesosternal process vertical.

27. *Mallorrhynchus assimilis* spec. nov.

♀. Praecedentis statura et similitudo. Niger, albo-notatus. Caput cum rostro albo-pubescent. Frons capitis quarta parte rostri angustior. Antenna rufa, segmenta 8.-10. brunnescentes, 3. quarto triente longius, 4.-6. aequilonga, 7. breve, clava quadriarticulata, 8. dilatatum, triangulare, tertio longius, latitudine

fere duplo longius, 9. et 10. octavo dimidio latiora atque paulo longiora, 11. sub-circulare, decimo brevius et angustius, pallidum. Pronotum sine vittis albis, ad marginem apicalem pubescentia alba prosterni dorsum versus continuata. Elytra macula elongata suturali basali, altera supra humerum brevior, fasciaque postmediana oblique a lateribus trans suturam completa, ad latera latiore albis signata. Infra albus, genubus et tibiis apicibus et tarsis nigro-brunneis.

Long. 2.8 mm., lat. 1.5 mm.

Hab. Dutch New Guinea: Humboldt Bay, ix. x. 1893 (W. Doherty), 1 ♀.

This species might be mistaken for the ♀ of the previous one, but the differences in the antennae seem to exclude the possibility that *M. assimilis* is the ♀ of *M. hilaris*. Moreover, the frons is narrower in *M. assimilis* than in *M. hilaris*, whereas it should be broader, if *M. assimilis* were the ♀ of the previous species.

Frons with a black mark. The impression of the proboscis very shallow, unfortunately so much denuded that we do not know as to whether it is as woolly as in *M. hilaris*. Dorsal carina of pronotum a little more deeply concave than in *M. hilaris*; elytra more convex, suture less depressed at apex; knees and apices of tibiae more broadly blackish brown (the rest of the tibiae rufous, covered with white pubescence), derm of tarsi the same dark colour except segments 3 and 4, which are rufous. Underside of body white. The proportional lengths of segments 7 to 11 of antenna are 3, 7, 8, 7, 5.

28. *Mallorrhynchus gravis* spec. nov.

♀. Nigro-brunneus, abdomine cum pygidio, antennis pedibusque pallide rufis. Caput cum rostro griseo-album, postice brunneum; frons sextae parti rostri aequilata. Segmentum 3. antennae quarto fere dimidio longius, secundo parum brevius, 4.-8. gradatim brevior, 8. latitudine parum longius, paululo latius quam 7., 9. triangulare tertio longius, 10. parum latius et brevius quam 9., 11. ovatum, apice truncatum, longius et latius quam 9. Pronotum vitta angustata interrupta mediana et maculis plus minus confluis lateralibus albo-griseis notatum. Elytra fortiter striato-punctata, diffuse griseo-albo irrorata, stria basali suturali cum scutello albo-grisea. Subtus griseo-albus.

Long. 3 mm., lat. 1.5 mm.

Hab. Philippines: Samar, vi., vii. 1896 (J. Whitehead), 1 ♀.

Rather more elongate than the two previous species. The diffuse markings of the pronotum consist of a narrow median stripe, interrupted in centre of disc and not nearly reaching to apex, in front of carina, nearer side than middle, a triangular patch more or less centred with brown, in front of this patch a smaller, rounded, more conspicuous spot, an antemedian subventral spot partly separated from the greyish white underside by a brown spot, in front of and behind carina additional greyish white pubescence. Carina dorso-laterally less convex than in the preceding species.

29. *Mallorrhynchus parvus* spec. nov.

♀. Minor, nigro-brunneus, antennis pedibus abdomine atque dorso elytrorum rufis. Caput cum rostro griseo-album; frons quarta parte rostri parum angustior; rostrum haud villosum, sine impressione mediana, apice cum labro rufo. Segmentum 2. antennae primo brevius, parum longius quam 3., 3.-6. subaequalia, 7. et

8. breviora, 8. omnium brevissimum, 9. triangulare, latitudine fere dimidio longius, apice emarginato, 10. tam longum quam latum, 11. ovatum, apice truncatum, nono longitudine aequale, parum pallidius, vix angustius. Pronotum lateribus et basi albo-griseum, vitta mediana antice et postice abbreviata atque macula parva antemediana dorso-laterali eodem colore, inconspicuis; carina dorsalis versus latera fortiter convexa, angulo laterali fortissime producto. Elytra paululo deplanata, fortiter punctato-striata, arca dorsali communi rufa postice gradatim angustiore antice ad humeros extensa. Subtus cum pedibus griseo-albo pubescens.

Long. 2.5 mm.

Hab. Philippines: Imugan, Luzon, 1 ♀.

Elytra irregularly and diffusely marmorated with greyish white, a large lateral antemedian patch, a transverse anteapical band and a number of small spots brown without white pubescence, stripes and punctures deep, subbasal swelling indicated, dorsum somewhat flattened, apical declivity strongly convex except at suture, apex greyish white behind brown band, segment 3 of antenna a little shorter than 4.

30. *Mallorrhynchus bicolor* spec. nov.

♂. Pallide rufus, ovatus, elytris nigris griseo-sericeis. Rostrum impressum, villosum. Frons capitis angusta, sexta parte rostro paulo latior. Segmenta 3.-8. antennae gradatim breviora, 3. octavo fere duplo longius, 9. triangulare vel conicum, longitudine tertii, 10. parum brevius, 11. ellipticum, parum longius et latius quam 9. Pronotum immaculatum. Elytra pone basin ad apicem usque fere gradatim declivia, apice anguste rufescentia, punctato-striata, interspatiis antice leviter convexis, postice planis. Pygidium semicirculare. Metasternum brunneum.

Long. 2.7 mm., lat. 1.6 mm.

Hab. North Borneo: Mt. Marapok, 1 ♂ ex coll. van de Poll.

A short broad species without markings on pronotum and elytra. Carina parallel to base of elytra, dorso-laterally convex, but here not farther from true basal margin of pronotum than in centre.

31. *Mallorrhynchus laetus* spec. nov.

♂. *M. bicolori* simillimus, antennis brevioribus, clava latiore, fronte capitis minus angustata, elytris pube nigro-brunnea variegatis diversus.

Long. 2.7 mm., lat. 1.5 mm.

Hab. Perak (W. Doherty), 1 ♂.

Segment 3 of antenna shorter than 2, one-third longer than 4, 4 to 8 gradually shorter, 8 little longer than broad, slightly broader than 7, 9 as broad as long, 10 much broader than long, 9 and 10 more widened on inner side than on outer (=posterior), 11 almost circular, somewhat broader than 9 and 10, both 10 and 11 on a short stalk. Carina of pronotum parallel with base of elytra, slightly angulate in middle. Elytra silky grey, the pubescence not concealing the colour of the derm, a large lateral antemedian patch, a smaller lateral apical one and 4 or 5 dots in third interspace, 3 in fifth, a large spot behind basal margin at each side of suture, and part of shoulder covered with dark brown instead of white pubescence. Underside entirely rufous.

32. *Mallorrhynchus disertus* spec. nov.

♀. Nigro-brunneus, subtus cum capite et pronoti apice rufescens, antennis pedibusque pallide rufis. Frons capitis trienti rostri aequilata. Segmentum 3. antennae secundo parum brevius, quarto triente longius, 4.-6. fere aequilonga, 7. et 8. breviora, 8. dimidio terti parum brevius, 9. triangulare, latitudine parum longius, apice truncatum, 10. tam longum quam latum, 11. circulare, duobus praecedentibus angustius. Pronotum immaculatum, lateribus extremis griseo-albis. Elytra pone medium transversim ad latera usque griseo-marmorata.

Long. 3 mm., lat. 1.6 mm.

Hab. Perak (W. Doherty), 1 ♀.

Similar to *M. bicolor*, but the pronotum and the derm of the underside brown. Scutellum and a short sutural stripe, some indistinct lines in basal half and a postmedian band, which extends from side to side and is composed of short lines connected with one another across the stripes of punctures, greyish white. Dorsal carina of pronotum almost straight in middle, here farther from extreme base than half-way to sides.

33. *Apolecta fasciata pardalina* subsp. nov.

♂♀. Spots of elytra black, well defined, those of anterior half more or less rounded, extending over several interspaces, the stripes of punctures traversing them bear little grey pubescence, some of the spots connected with one another transversely, spots in apical half nearly all joined, forming a very irregular network. Black lateral stripe of prosternum interrupted, sharply defined.

Hab. Philippines: Areroy, Masbate, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

34. *Apolecta cleora* spec. nov.

♂. Nigra, cinnamomeo-pubescent, nigro-maculata: pronoto vitta mediana lata biconstricta trans caput continuata ubi gradatim angustiore, duabus maculis parvis lateralibus; elytro tribus maculis dorsalibus rotundis, sex lateralibus minoribus atque tribus suturalibus; tarsis nigris; segmento primo abdominis duobus tuberculis (♂) notato.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Philippines: Mt. Banahão, Luzon, 1 ♂.

Pronotum smooth, as in *A. fasciata* and *A. maculata* Jord. (1895). The antebasal carina of the pronotum, though curved back in middle, does not join the subbasal ridge or swelling. The thin lateral carinae of the frons do not join the median carina, but are connected with it between the antennae by a transverse swelling. Black median stripe of pronotum but slightly narrower in front than behind, its sides incurved twice in anterior half. Scutellum black. Spots of elytra very sharply defined, the three dorsal ones the largest, one of them placed behind base, the second close to middle, the third behind middle, the last two extending across four interspaces, a smaller spot on shoulder-angle, another behind it and four along lateral margins, all more or less rounded, near them a few blackish dots, at suture a small line before and behind middle and a round spot near apex; elytra somewhat flattened before middle, but almost gradually slanting from middle to apex.

On underside an interrupted lateral stripe on prosternum, a vestige of a spot on metasternum, and a row of vestigial lateral spots on abdomen black.